

NORTH SHORE NEWS-LETTER

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In our last week's issue we copied an article, entitled "Wrenching the Constitution," from the "New York Christian Herald." By some inadvertence proper credit was not given, an oversight which we greatly regret. The Herald's interpretation of that first amendment to our constitution was sound and conclusive. We only hope our readers will carefully read the article as it appeared in the Herald and was reproduced in the News-Letter.

Highland Park's Growth.

Just twenty-two years ago we visited Highland Park for the first time. We came prospecting. In other words, to see if it would be a desirable place to conduct our business. We had heard of a certain property that seemed desirable. The agent came out from Chicago with us.

After viewing the premises and finding some time to spare, we took a walk down Ravine Avenue to the lake side. The agent proved very social and entertaining, but before we had reached the lake, we had forgotten that we had company. To use the expression of a friend and prohibitionist, who when intensely delighted, always remarked "It filled me full," the scenery from St. Johns avenue to the lake front filled us full, and before we had got back to the railway station we had decided to possess in some way the property which we had come to view. We saw the beauty and possibilities of Highland Park. The deal was consummated.

In September the Northwestern Academy was born, a tiny thing but healthy. Six weeks later disaster came. Our capital was gone up in flames. We were on the wrong side of the half-century mark, but thanks to Providence and the liberality of the Highland Park citizens, that child survived.

We have seen one improvement after another in the beautiful city. The growth has not been rapid but healthy. Today there is no more delightful suburb along the North Shore nor on any other side of Chicago. One night last week we greatly rejoiced when the City Council passed the ordinance to macadam the avenue down which we took that first walk. Will it cost money? Of course it will. But the wise man will not attempt to perform the afternoon's work on an empty stomach simply because a dinner would cost money.

We are safe in saying that upon no one owning property on the avenue will the burden fall heavier than upon us. But all we ask is that the public officials see to it that we get the best possible improvements for this cost.

Our Forests.

It frequently happens that events exceedingly regrettable in themselves work out great good in the end. Nothing has ever happened which has so widely called attention to the importance of conserving our natural resources in general and our forests in particular, as the investigation now going on over the Ballinger-Pinchot clash. To the individuals themselves, one or both, it may prove disastrous; but however it culminates, to the public at large it will prove a blessing.

For some years past here and there, individuals have been aware of the great wrong being done the public by disposing to individuals, generally for a song, extensive lumber lands, rich coal mines, vast water power and other forms of natural utilities; but the great mass of our people have been to all appearance indifferent. Now they are being awakened; and it is a characteristic of the American people that once aroused they take to the war path very vigorously. If we mistake not the Guggenheim deal will prove the beginning of the end of this public wrong.

The Episcopal Bishop of Alaska puts the matter in clear language. "The sale," he says, "to the Guggenheim interests of land rich in coal and copper, with even great possibilities for agriculture, at \$10 an acre, was a barter for a mere song. I do not say the transfer was fraudulent. For all I know, every step was legal; but the laws must be wrong when so great an injustice is possible. Those natural resources belonged to the whole Republic. It is wrong to dispose of them at any price, much more at that ridiculous price. I favor government ownership of natural resources. Privileges for short periods and under careful supervision can be let at sufficiently liberal terms to attract capital, and the country can be developed without being exploited."

Communication.

Editor North Shore News-Letter

Sir:

I omitted in my communication of last week to mention one feature that curses our community; that is the untidy, criminal habit of some people in dumping refuse on neighboring ground.

Not only did the beauty of our ravines attract our citizens to this locality, but the flower-decked woods also beckoned them on. Houses were built here and there, but vacant wooded spaces remained between them like pleasant echoes of a verdant past. These when undisturbed and unsullied, are like natural parks where the native flora still hold sway. But—and I want you to notice the but—there are some people who can see no beauty in them, who seem to think that the owner bought, and is paying taxes on them, merely to afford a dumping ground for neighboring rubbish.

People who think so, and people who despoil them must think so, should stop a moment and think of the many who pass by every day, and who may have done so for years, and who were in times gone past, greeted by the wild violets, the yellow lady slipper, the wood phlox, and other native flowers that are so sensitive of intrusion that they flee at the sight of a dump-pile.

These lots are private property in which no one has any legal in-

terest except the owner. Sidewalks, parkways, and private alleys belong to the community, and all citizens have a certain, but somewhat limited ownership-right in them.

If one intends despoiling spaces outside his own lot lines, let him use the sidewalk, or parkway in front of his residence, as he possesses more legal ownership interest there than he does on a neighboring lot. He naturally will exclaim "I don't want that rubbish in front of me," but he should go further, and think of the other fellow who don't want the rubbish on his grounds.

Geologists determine the age of any rock out-crop by an examination of the fossils it contains, so too, may one know who is despoiling a neighborhood by the contents of the dump. A bunch of discarded wire window screens or an old piece of tar roofing felt may recall to our mind that our esteemed neighbor, Mr. X. Y. Z., lately renewed his window screens and repaired his chicken house roof. We immediately blame Mr. X. Y. Z. We know him well, and consider him a most desirable citizen, and we throw the veil of charity over him, and come to the conclusion that it is the hired man who is to blame. Still, we must censure him some for not noticing that the rubbish that will accumulate around ones place had not been carried off by the garbage man whom all should patronize. When Mr. X. Y. Z. is notified that he, through his servants, has been disfiguring other people's property, he should not only stop all further despoilation, but should remove all the refuse on his neighbor's lot and restore it to its original condition as much as it is in his power to do so.

W. C. EGAN,

The Economic Phase

The entire railroad system controlled by James J. Hill has issued an anti-drinking order which will not be relished by the liquor men along the thousands of miles which the Great Northern and Northern Pacific lines traverse. The order reads as follows:

We do not wish to have in our employ men who drink liquor. Do not employ men who drink liquor. Do not employ drinking men. If men now working under you drink, tell them they must stop or make way for men who will not drink."

The order is a result of the investigation of a number of mishaps on these roads, where it has been discovered that the loss of property, life and limb have been the result of drinking employes.

What is Absolute Zero?

Matter is made up of particles called molecules, so small, that Sir William Thomson estimated that if a drop of water were magnified to the size of the earth, the molecules of water would each be less than the size of an ordinary baseball and larger than small shot. When we apply heat to a bar of iron these molecules, which are forever moving, move a little faster. If we cool the iron they move a little slower. The same thing is true of a liquid or of a gas. There is this difference, though, in the character of the molecular motion in the three conditions in which matter exists. In solids, the molecules move back and forth, just like tiny pendulums; in liquids, the molecules wander all around without any apparent aim, and in no regular path; in gases, the motion is supposed to be in perfectly straight

lines. If we could stop the motion of the molecules in a body the temperature of that substance would immediately drop to zero temperature at all.

This point, called the "absolute zero" has never been reached, although, as in the case of heat, we have come within close hair distance of it. We are, therefore, unable to improve upon Tyndal's definition, that heat is a motion of molecules, the higher the temperature of the body; the less motion, the less temperature, and, therefore, the tiny particles of matter known to us by the name of molecules, absolutely without motion, there would be absolutely no heat. J. Jordan Ogden, in Popular Mechanics.

Is it Worth While?

Flies can be exterminated. They do not breed in swamps, like some mosquitoes do; and they do not breed in rain barrels like some mosquitos do—they breed only in filth. If no filth is allowed to remain in a vicinity, there will be no flies in that vicinity.

Flies can be exterminated, but it costs effort. Not only effort on the part of the Board of Health but effort on the part of the entire community. Not a modicum of effort, but persistent hammer effort. Let all unite and it will be accomplished. Let all unite but one, and he can raise flies enough for the whole community.

Flies can be exterminated, but it costs effort. That is what it will cost. It will prevent most cases of typhoid fever.

It will prevent Asiatic cholera, in countries where that exists.—Ex.

NEWS NUGGETS FROM ILLINOIS

Aurora.—Oscar Harrington, accused of bigamy, now in the county jail at Wheaton, will be brought to face with two women who claim to be his wives, one 80 and the other 38 years old, when he is given a preliminary hearing before Justice Dillon in Naperville. The police are searching in Aurora for an alleged third wife.

Harrington married Mrs. John Spicer less than one month after the sudden death of her first husband. Spicer refused to appear against him and assists his first wife is dead. The latter who was Mrs. Phoebe Woodard in Aurora before her marriage to Harrington, will testify against the prisoner. She is eighty years old and will be the first time that the two women have ever met.

Harrington was arrested last week after he had drawn \$2,200 from the bank belonging to the Naperville wife. The money was the insurance left her by her late husband, Spicer. She refuses to believe that Harrington had planned to desert her.

Chicago.—Mrs. Poma Durand, rooming house keeper, 2300 Calumet avenue, was put in jail on charge of having swindled Mrs. Ann Kellogg, 5467 Madison avenue, out of \$850. The specific charge on which Mrs. Durand was arrested is operating a confidence game. According to the police, she is alleged to have received \$650 in installments ranging from \$10 to \$150 to invest in pianos for speculation. The money was given to Mrs. Durand last December, Mrs. Kellogg charges. It is alleged Mrs. Durand appropriated the money to herself. Mrs. Kellogg declares she got no returns from her investment. She also claims that Mrs. Durand refused to refund the money she advanced.

Chicago.—Chicago children are to be given an opportunity to build by their own contributions a great \$1,000,000 contagious disease hospital for children. At present the only hospital in the city treating contagious diseases is the County hospital and the health department repeatedly has said it is inadequate for the city's needs. Under a plan proposed to the board of education school management committee by Dr. Anna Dwyer a collection among Chicago's school children is proposed. Dr. Dwyer declared several philanthropists had agreed to add to the fund by substantial gifts in the names of their own children if the children were permitted to take part in the scheme.

Chicago.—George William, a sixth grade pupil in the Emerson school at Gary, Ind., plunged into the school swimming pool and rescued

Waukegan.—The jury which heard the case of Joe Dunning against Don Saylor, in which \$6,000 was asked for personal injuries sustained when the Saylor auto, being run by Don Saylor, son of the North Chicago banker, ran down a rig driven by Dunning, returned a verdict for \$1,400 for Dunning. They were out about forty-five minutes.

Chicago.—The Seventh Church of Christ (Scientist) will be dedicated next week. Three services will be held during the day. The church is at Kenmore and Balmoral avenues and was built at a cost of \$124,000. It will seat 1,640 persons in the main auditorium. Services will be in charge of Edward B. Hatch and Miss Eleanor H. Denzil.

The Theatres

Through an almost endless system of letters sent out from the Studebaker Theatre, Chicago, the management of "The Fourth Estate" has ascertained that more than one thousand pupils of local High Schools attended this play during the week of March 1st. There is every reason to think that this average has been maintained ever since Mr. Patterson's thrilling drama came to Chicago thirteen weeks ago. The direct and indirect effect upon these pupils can hardly be estimated. While "The Fourth Estate" hardly goes to the point of preaching, it drives home a truth with terrible, crushing power. Its central theme concerns the machinations of a dishonest judge and, as one might suppose, the judge is finally driven to earth and punished. The means however, employed to put forward this story are ingenious and fascinating, and peculiarly attractive to persons of intelligence and reason. The characters represent unusual, but natural types, types we all admire even though we may not be able to sympathize with all of them.

For those and many other reasons, "The Fourth Estate" has exerted an influence upon the commonwealth greater by far, than that of any other play. Ministers, educators and business men have recommended that their various charges witness a performance of so vital a play and have even purchased seats by the fifties and the hundreds for students and employes. No matter what the secret of "The Fourth Estate's" success may be, we are forced to admit that its value as an educational influence in the lore of city newspapers and the mythology of crooked judiciary, must be reckoned an invaluable adjunct to its lasting popularity. "The Fourth Estate" is one of the show places of Chicago and citizens are quite likely to say "Have you seen 'The Fourth Estate'?" as they are to ask "Have you ever been through the Field Museum?"

Popular matinees on Wednesday and Saturday.

The Whitney Opera House will be a blaze of gaiety Saturday night March 26, when Wm. Norris will make his first Chicago appearance as the leading character in a new college play entitled "My Cinderella Girl." The piece was written for Wm. Norris by Richard Walton Tully and Robert M. Baker, both of whom have provided the stage with brilliant successes. "The Rose of the Ranch" will be remembered for the everlasting credit of Mr. Tully, and Mr. Baker has been none the less fortunate in his fortunate play writing.

In "My Cinderella Girl" Mr. Norris is admirably cast for the hero worship of the undergraduates of a small western college, co-educational, by the way, and the girls contribute not a little to the breezy and magnetic action of the story. The three acts of the farcical play intimately concern the rivalry between Siwash and Piute colleges, and the types that are brought forward to provide the rollicking fun incidents to this phase of college life are consistently natural and joyously familiar. It is frankly declared to be the most effective vehicle for honest fun making that has been presented for popular appreciation in many years.

Mr. Norris is known as one of the most versatile actors on the American stage, and has been the original of many of its jolliest mimic characters. He is an artist to the tips of his fingers and is supported in "My Cinderella Girl" by a company of uniform and distinguished excellence. Among the most prominent are Gertrude Dalton, formerly leading lady of "The Traveling Salesman," Marguerite Snow, long identified with the principal role in "The College Widow," Mabel Mordaunt, who occupied a similar position in the cast of "The Pied Piper," succeeding Marguerite Clark; Myra Brooks, long associated with Richard Mansfield; Ogden Stevens, and Fred Van Rensselaer recently with Charles Frohman; Frank Wonderly, who played the star part in "Going Some," George Earl, Willis Brown and a score more actors of like distinction.

PULPIT EDITOR

A new feature of the evening services at church is a five minute Pastor Dakin on Progressive Thought Ethics. The first number below.

The Place of the Modern L

Is there any place in the world for the Christian Church those who tell us that of has neither the place nor the life of the future? AS why not? High-sounding the origin of the church, the question. Pious platitudes heeded upon the ears earnest for a day of right brotherhood among men answer the question fairly there is no reason why we do so. No man is so great the cause of the church as fails in fairness and in church stands for truth, as be done against the truth, ing to receive it.

Rev. E. H. Reeman of has stated the case admirably "The real problem" contention: Has the Church a function and mission justify its existence and success?" Mr. Reeman believes that it has, and so do I.

Listen! There are three tasks, so it seems to me the Church a very definite, modern world. One is interpreting the religious as page, not in the terms of past experience and ancient theology but in the terms of modern and present day life. A task of interpreting the facts its events in the light of its and experience, the task of a great spiritual purpose life—that all things have spiritual meaning and nature other is the task of applying practical problems of life of this higher spiritualism of the Galilean Carpenter, of the Church to assure me every vicissitude of life, "one God, one law one eternal far-off divine event to which creation moves;" that there to be achieved in every life never be defeated, and a side of right that can never thrown. To me it seems that of the modern world offers a grander opportunity than known to take its true place in life. We can never do Church until all creation for the redemption that is in Christ.

The modern world is to recognize the need of social order; and the best method of bringing it about is the need of a new social order, a new spiritual dynamic a new spirit for personal-life. Such a personal-life, a spirit can where else but in the life, and gospel, of Him who speaks authority to every honest heart "World of the Future," and more ideal social order and more ideal manhood to even to make possible its life. There is the opportunity for Is there not a need in such